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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/048,027	01/28/2002	Toru Karasawa	111796	1264
7590	06/01/2005		EXAMINER	
Oliff & Berridge PO Box 19928 Alexandria, VA 22320			ZHOU, TING	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	
			DATE MAILED: 06/01/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/048,027	KARASAWA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ting Zhou	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-37 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-19 and 22-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-4, 6-10, 20 and 21 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 14 April 2005 have been received and entered. The applicant has withdrawn claims 11-19 and 22-37 from consideration as being drawn to a non-elected group, and cancelled claim 5. Claims 1-4, 6-10 and 20-21 as amended are examined below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatsuji JP 8-153104, Fullerton et al. U.S. Publication 2001/0033296 (hereinafter “Fullerton”) and Meyn et al. U.S. Patent 5,859,623 (hereinafter “Meyn”).

Referring to claims 1, 2 and 3, Tatsuji teaches a scenario creating device, method and computer-readable storage medium comprising an input section including a pointing device (input part 11 comprising input devices such as a keyboard and mouse) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0021-0022 and Figure 1), a display section (output monitor) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0021-0022 and Figure 1), and a scenario creating section for creating the scenario file in accordance with operation of the input section (the editor creates the scenario, or link order of the cards of a presentation for display) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0025-0032); and wherein the scenario creating section provides a display of an execution icon on the display section for causing the scenario

creating section to execute a process (displaying edit icon 102 in Figure 6) for carrying out a list display function) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0049-0051), and in response to operation of the pointing device, the scenario creating section creates the scenario file of the predetermined format on the basis of the image information (in response to an input document, creating the hypermedia document via assigning information to the cards according to the logic structure file and displaying the cards together with the link order defined between them) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0013, 0015-0017 and 0025-0032).

However, although Tatsuji teaches reproducing image files and source files including pagewise scenario information and image information, Tatsuji fails to explicitly teach the image file is of a first predetermined format and the source file is of a second predetermined format, the first predetermined format being different from the second predetermined format. Fullerton teaches an interface for displaying scenario information (outline of the presentation) and image information (the presentation) (Fullerton: page 1, paragraph 0009 and Figure 6) similar to that of Tatsuji. In addition, Fullerton further teaches two different predetermined file formats (the presentation data streams includes different data or media types, such as content data and outline data) (Fullerton: page 1, paragraph 0009 and pages 1-2, paragraph 0013). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Tatsuji and Fullerton before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the scenario creating device comprising an image file and scenario file of Tatsuji to include the multiple formats, or types, of files taught by Fullerton. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to include a plurality of different data types and formats to facilitate effective presentations; furthermore, this allows the users to create page-based interactive multimedia presentations.

Although Tatsuji and Fullerton teach a file icon for a source file of a second predetermined format including pagewise scenario information and image information (as shown in Figure 8, a plurality of cards, or icons for the files of the input document are displayed) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0051-0053), Tatsuji and Fullerton fail to explicitly teach dragging and dropping a file icon on the execution icon by means of operation of the pointing device. Meyn teaches an interface for displaying and manipulating a scenario file (presentation) (Meyn: column 10, lines 49-67) similar to that of Tatsuji and Fullerton. In addition, Meyn further teaches dragging and dropping a file over an icon in order to execute a function (Meyn: column 12, lines 57-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Tatsuji, Fullerton and Meyn before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for creating a scenario file taught by Tatsuji and Fullerton to include the drag-and-drop functionality of Meyn et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide an improved system for organizing, displaying, managing and selecting icons on a computer graphical interface, thereby simplifying a user's interactions with a computer.

3. Claims 4, 10, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatsuji JP 8-153104 and Fullerton et al. U.S. Publication 2001/0033296 (hereinafter "Fullerton").

Referring to claims 4, 20 and 21, Tatsuji teaches a scenario creating device, method and computer-readable storage medium comprising an input section including a pointing device (input part 11 comprising input devices such as a keyboard and mouse) (Tatsuji: paragraphs

0021-0022 and Figure 1); a display section (output monitor) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0021-0022 and Figure 1); and a scenario creating section for creating the scenario file in accordance with operation of the input section (the editor creates the scenario, or link order of the cards of a presentation for display) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0025-0032); wherein the scenario creating section provides a display of a scenario file creation area on the display section (scenario window 201 in Figure 8), the scenario file creation area including a file management area for displaying source files and a selected source file information area for displaying, in a sequence selected sequentially by a user, selected source file information representing information of a source file selected by the user in the file management area (displaying the source files, or cards of the presentation on the display, and the cards sequentially selected by the user and displayed in the scenario window 201) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0053-0058 and Figure 8); and the scenario creating section creates the scenario file indicating a plurality of the selected source files in response to a content of the display in the selected source file information area (user's input of a scenario creation completion commands creates scenario information according to the order of the cards selected and arranged on the scenario window) (Tatsuji: paragraph 0058 and Figure 8).

However, although Tatsuji teaches selecting a plurality of source files, i.e. selecting plurality of cards of the presentation, Tatsuji fails to explicitly teach the source files are of two or more formats. Fullerton teaches an interface for displaying scenario information (outline of the presentation) and image information (the presentation) (Fullerton: page 1, paragraph 0009 and Figure 6) similar to that of Tatsuji. In addition, Fullerton further teaches files of two or more formats (the presentation data streams include a plurality of different data or media types, such as content data and outline data) (Fullerton: page 1, paragraph 0009 and pages 1-2, paragraph 0013

and Figure 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Tatsuji and Fullerton before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the scenario creating device of Tatsuji to include the multiple formats, or types, of files taught by Fullerton. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to include a plurality of different data types and formats to facilitate effective presentations; furthermore, this allows the users to create page-based interactive multimedia presentations.

Referring to claim 10, Tatsuji, as modified, teach a scenario supplying section for supplying the scenario file created by the scenario creating section to a scenario reproducing device but not supplying a source file, selected during creation of the scenario file, to the scenario reproducing device (outputting the hypermedia document created during document reproduction from the created scenario information for presentation on the display device) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0017, 0021 and 0026-0028).

4. Claims 6-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tatsuji JP 8-153104 and Fullerton et al. U.S. Publication 2001/0033296 (hereinafter “Fullerton”), as applied to claim 4 above, and Meyn et al. U.S. Patent 5,859,623 (hereinafter “Meyn”)

Referring to claim 6, Tatsuji and Fullerton, as modified, teach all of the limitations as applied to claims 4 above. Specifically, Tatsuji and Fullerton teach the selected source file information is displayed in the selected source file information area (the selected source card information is displayed in the source file scenario window 201, when the selected file icon, or card displayed on the screen is selected by a mouse operation of a user) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0055-0057 and Figure 8). However, Tatsuji and Fullerton fails to explicitly teach dragging and

dropping a file icon for a source file into the selected source file information area. Meyn teaches an interface for displaying and manipulating a scenario file (presentation) (Meyn: column 10, lines 49-67) similar to that of Tatsuji and Fullerton. In addition, Meyn further teaches dragging and dropping a file over an icon in order to execute a function (Meyn: column 12, lines 57-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Tatsuji, Fullerton and Meyn before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the interface for creating a scenario file taught by Tatsuji and Fullerton to include the drag-and-drop functionality of Meyn et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide an improved system for organizing, displaying, managing and selecting icons on a computer graphical interface, thereby simplifying a user's interactions with a computer.

Referring to claim 7, Tatsuji, as modified, teach the selected source file information includes page indicating information indicating a page in the selected source file (indication of the chosen card order) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0055-0057 and Figure 8).

Referring to claim 8, Tatsuji, as modified, teach a reduced image display area for displaying pagewise image information as a reduced pagewise image with regard to a source file of a predetermined format including pagewise scenario information and image information (Figure 8 of Tatsuji shows the display of the source file, i.e. the 12 cards making up the presentation and the display of reduced pagewise images, i.e. the display of each individual card representing part of the presentation), the source file being displayed in the file management area; and when a reduced pagewise image displayed in the reduced image display area is dragged and dropped (Meyn et al.: column 12, lines 57-60) into the selected source file information area by means of operation of the pointing device, the selected source file information including the

page indicating information is displayed in the selected source file information area (upon user selection of a reduced pagewise image, i.e. a card of the presentation, with a mouse, the selected image, or card, is displayed in the selected source file information area, or scenarios window 201) (Tatsuji: paragraphs 0054-0058 and Figure 8).

Referring to claim 9, Tatsuji, as modified, teach a network interface wherein the scenario creating section selects a source file stored in another external device connected to the network (the bus interface connects several external devices, such as a floppy disk drive 45 to the personal computer, allowing users to select a source file, i.e. PDF file, stored in the external floppy disk drive) (Meyn et al.: column 4, line 42 – column 5, line 65) and creates the scenario file (Tatsuji: paragraph 0013).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 20 and 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO**

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

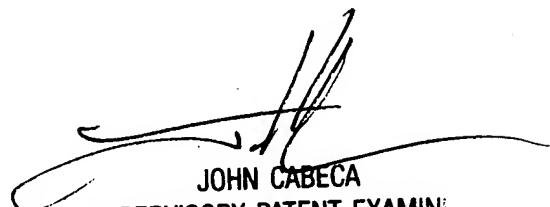
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ



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